FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' DISARMAMENT EXPERTS MEET

AU061428 Sofia BTA in English 1210 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA) -- A meeting of experts from the socialist countries, who are participating in the Geneva conference on disarmament and banning of chemical weapons, was held in Sofia on June 4 and June 5, on the initiative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

LEADERS GREET SWEDEN'S KING GUSTAF, PAPANDREOU

Alia Message to King Gustaf

AU061843 Tirana ATA in English 1820 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 6 (ATA) -- The president of the Predidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, has sent the following message of greetings to the King of Sweden, Karl Gustaf.

"On the occasion of the national day of Sweden, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and in my name I convey to you the sincere greetings and through you the best wishes to other Swedish people for happiness and prosperity.

I wish that the friendly relations between our two countries develop and strengthen constantly.

Carcani Congratulates Papandreou

AU070800 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, 7 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani sent the following message of greetings to the Premier of the Greek Republic Andreas G. Papandreou:

"On occasion of your re-election to the high post of the premier of the Greek Republic, it is a pleasure for me to extend to you my cordial greetings and to wish you successes in your important duty. I express my conviction that the traditional friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations between our two neighbouring countries, which have positively developed over the recent years, will strengthen more and more in the mutual interest and in the interest of peace in our region. I avail myself of the opportunity to wish the fraternal Greek people progress and prosperity and you personally happiness".

MALILE, KORBECI ATTEND ITALIAN RECEPTION

AU061910 Tirana ATA in English 1820 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] June 6 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of the Italian Republic the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Francesco Carlo Gentile, gave a reception yesterday evening.

Attending the reception were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the president of the Academy of Sciences, Aleks Buda, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council, Jashar Menzelxhiu, the director of the Institute of the (?study) of International Relations, Sofokli Lazri, deputies to the People's Assembly, working people of science, culture, art, press and other guests. Present were also officials and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PANAMA -- Tirana, June 1 (ATA) -- On May 30, 1985 the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Panama Perparim Sinani, presented the credentials to President of the Republic of Panama Nicolas Ardito Barletta. Attending the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the Minister of Foreign Affairs Jorge Arjas [title as received] and others. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 1 Jun 85 AU]

FILIPOV RECEIVES CUBA'S DEPUTY PREMIER PEREZ

AU061405 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] On 6 June Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Humberto Perez Gonzales, candidate member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Cuban Central Planning Council. Comrade Stanish Bonev attended the meeting.

DOYNOV, POLAND'S MACIEJEWICZ SIGN PROTOCOL

AU061817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The talks between Ognyan Doynov, minister of machine building, and Janusz Maciejewicz, Poland's minister of metallurgy and machine industry, ended on 6 June in Sofia with the signing of a protocol. During their talks they positively evaluated joint work to date and adopted additional measures on expanding this work in order to better satisfy the two countries' needs in machine building, and to jointly enter the markets of third countries.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN CULTURE MINISTER

AU061942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] On 6 June Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov received Bela Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of culture and education, leader of the official Hungarian delegation to the Days of Hungarian Culture in Bulgaria. A talk took place on the tasks of the BCP and the MSZMP at the present stage, and on the state of culture in the two countries and their cultural cooperation.

BALEV RECEIVES AFGHAN NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION

AU052010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Milko Balev received the delegation of the Fatherland National Front of Afghanistan, headed by Abdul Rachim (Hetef), chairman of the Central Council of the National Fatherland Front and chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Afghanistan.

During the talks it was pointed out that the working people in Bulgaria are in solidarity with the revolutionary struggle of the Afghan people and rejoice at the successes achieved in building their new life under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

ZHIVKOV MAKING OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

For reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, including reports on his talk with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Gorbachev's and Zhivkov's speeches at a ceremony to present the Order of Lenin to Zhivkov, see the Eastern Europe section of the 5 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

STROUGAL RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD061613 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin in Prague today. They discussed questions of further developing political and economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

JAKES ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY

LD062226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Excerpts] An aktiv of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technological Society took place today in Prague on the 30th anniversary of its foundation.

Comrade Milos Jakes spoke at the statewide aktiv. He praised the results to date of the wide-ranging activity of the Scientific-Technological Society and in connection with present tasks he said, among other things:

[Begin Jakes recording] We must now concentrate on successfully and completely fulfilling this years' plan. In doing this we give primary attention to the complex fulfillment of the plan for the desired structure and the fulfillment of qualitative indicators to create a reliable foundation for the beginning of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The results which we are achieving are an expression of the work, self-sacrifice, high initiative, and creative activity of our people which has been widely developed particularly on the 40th anniversary of the liberation. We value the fact that a considerable contribution to this positive account is made by the creative and inspiring work of the almost 600,000 strong army of engineers, technicians, innovators, improvers, leading workers, and agricultural workers, joined together in the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technological Society.

If we are justly proud of our achievements, we must also be aware of some problems and shortcomings, the solutions of which will speed up our progress forward, and we must be aware that new tasks require new approaches and place great demands on everyone. It is a matter of the intensification process having sufficient support in realizing the necessary structural changes, above all in a greater representation of professions with a high content of qualified labor, demanded in research and development. This concerns particularly electronics and microelectronics, precision engineering, low-tonnage chemistry, [kvalifikovane chemie] and the beginning of the development of biotechnology. We consider it exceptionally important to increase the quality and technical level of production and to reduce its material and labor demands, and limit losses of all kinds.

We will shortly enter the stage of immediate preparation for the 17th CPCZ Congress which will take place next year. Preparations for the congress are already finding the development of new initiatives. One of the important ones is the initiative of the Prague city organization of the CPCZ, Prague factories and the city council of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technological Society, which is being developed in harmony with the requirements of the 8th, 10th, and 12th sessions of the party's Central Committee, under the slogan: Through linking science with production, modernization, the creative effort of the collective, to fulfill the tasks of the 5-year plan.

The Secretariat of the party's Central Committee has discussed this initiative, praised it, and expressed full support for it, for it is aimed at speeding up the process of intensification to mobilize all our reserves. We expect that under the leadership of party organs and organizations with the direct participation of state and economic organs, the cooperation of organs and organizations of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Union of Youth and your society, it will informally spread to all branches and sectors of our national economy, that it will make a significant contribution to fulfilling the conclusions which will be adopted by the party's 17th congress.

HUSAK RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS ON REELECTION

LD062152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] On his reelection as president of the CSSR, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a large number of congratulations from party organs and organizations, constituent sections of the National Front, state organs and institutions, national committees, work collectives, enterprises and United Agricultural Cooperatives, schools, units of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Ministry of the Interior, and the people's militias. A large number of citizens from throughout our homeland also sent him personal greetings and congratulations.

In their letters and congratulations, the workers informed Comrade Gustav Husak of the results of their work and their pledges to fulfill and exceed the tasks of the plan. This bears witness to their attitude toward our socialist homeland and their support for the policy of the CPCZ.

Because of the large number of letters and telegrams, it is impossible to answer them individually. For this reason President of the Republic Gustav Husak sincerely thanks you for all the congratulations and personal greetings which he received.

SAMARANCH SURE EAST BLOC WILL ATTEND 1988 OLYMPICS

Meeting N. Koreans in Berlin

LD061659 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Berlin 6 Jun (ADN) -- International Olympic Committee [IOC] President Juan Antonio Samaranch explained the results of the 90th session of the IOC at a press conference in Berlin today. Following his statement, the IOC president answered journalists' questions.

The president confirmed that during his stay in Berlin he would meet several representatives of the DPRK.

Also, journalist asked about participation of the socialist countries in the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, to which the IOC president replied that at present he was sure that all socialist countries would be taking part in Seoul in 1988. In Berlin he was told by authoritative sources that the GDR was also prepared to take part in the 1988 games.

Honecker 'Affirmative'

LD061618 Hamburg DPA in German 1525 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Berlin, 6 Jun (DPA) -- The GDR is resolved to take part in the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. This was stated by Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], at an international press conference in East Berlin today at the end of the 90th session of the International Olympic Committee. He referred to an affirmative statement by state and party leader Erich Honecker.

The phrase used previously in official GDR parlance was that the GDR was putting every effort into preparing for the next Olympic Games.

Samaranch said that Manfred Ewald, the GDR National Olympic Committee chairman, also expressed his country's desire to be present in Seoul. "We feel sure at this moment that nearly all countries will take part in the next Olympic Games," Samaranch said. He added that participation in the Olympic Games would always depend on the global situation. "If the political situation in 1988 is as tense as it was in 1984, there will be problems again."

Samaranch continued: "I do not doubt that the USSR will be present in 1988." He said that in the next few weeks he will travel to the CSSR, Bulgaria, [words indistinct] and the USSR.

MITTAG HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG TRADE OFFICIAL

LD061534 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1213 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce (DIHT) of the FRG, for a talk. The extensive exchange of views centered on aspects of the development of mutual relations between the GDR and the FRG, especially in the economic sphere.

Both sides agreed that the maintenance and safeguarding of peace and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe is the most important present task.

They also agreed that all peoples must work vigorously to complete this task.

Guenter Mittag stressed the GDR's position that especially in view of the complicated international situation, economic relations should be further developed and consolidated for the strengthening of peace in Europe and for mutual benefit. The GDR's policy toward the FRG is characterized, as the chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker has repeatedly stressed, by the desire to implement consistently the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Guenter Mittag stressed its importance as a stabilizing factor for continuation of the political dialogue and development of overall relations between the two states. On the basis of the existing agreements and accords conditions exist for the further development of mutual trade.

During the exchange of views the two men discussed the trade and economic relations between the GDR and the FRG and assessed their state as advantageous for both sides and capable of further expansion.

In this connection Otto Wolff von Amerongen reiterated his earlier opposition to increased protectionism in international trade relations. He continues to oppose general embargoes and restrictions because their results have shown that such measures rebound on their originators.

Referring to trade with the GDR, Otto Wolff von Amerongen stressed the interest of FRG industry in the extension and deepening of economic cooperation. The stable and long-term business relations with GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines are particularly valued by many firms in the FRG. Especially in the case of medium-sized FRG firms, trade with the GDR has reached a considerable level. It is necessary to more rapidly remove existing obstacles in the way of expanded trade and economic relations between the GDR and the FRG.

State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, took part in the talk.

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH FORMER SPD OFFICIAL

LD061849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1146 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and former SPD official Herbert Wehner met in Hubertusstock today for an extensive exchange of views on international issues and problems, focusing particularly on safeguarding peace.

The talk was held in an open and cordial atmosphere. Herbert Wehner, with his wife Greta who is accompanying him on his visit to the GDR, went on a sightseeing tour of Berlin after his meeting with Erich Honecker.

NIER ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE, USSR TIES, GENEVA, FRG

PM070817 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 31 May 85 p 14

[Undated Berlin interview with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier by Erik Sagflaat: "The Whole of the GDR in a Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Text] Berlin -- The GDR views the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor throughout Europe as an important and concrete contribution to the removal of nuclear confrontation.

The GDR has therefore declared its willingness to make the whole of its territory available for such a "corridor" -- out of respect for Europe's common security.

In an interview with Norwegian journalists, GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier said that the goal must be a nuclear-free Europe. He also said that dialogue and contacts between countries with different systems are important in a time when the political situation in the world is extremely complicated and tense.

When you travel through the GDR you see everywhere posters and slogans about "the struggle for peace." And in conversations with East Germans you discover very quickly that they have a very genuine fear of a new war. But officially they only talk about the U.S. nuclear arms as a threat, never about Soviet arms.

We told Kurt Nier that we feel threatened by the Soviet arms and wondered if the GDR backs disarmament in both East and West. In reply Nier said that the best guarantee of peace is a Europe completely free from nuclear arms -- without making direct reference to the missiles deployed in the East.

Asked whether the GDR ever criticizes Soviet foreign policy, Nier said that the Soviet Union and the socialist nations pursue a policy that aims at peace, that it is not necessary to tell the Soviet Union this, and that there is therefore full agreement about the policy pursued.

Kurt Nier said that the Geneva negotiations are a genuine chance to reach agreement on limitations and a reduction in the arms race. The goal must be to achieve balance at as low a level as possible.

The GDR has given its full support to Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for an end to the development of space weapons, a freeze on strategic nuclear arms, and an end to the deployment of medium-range missiles. Nier said that this could create a better negotiating climate and make it possible to solve difficult questions in peace and not under pressure from endless new weapons.

Nier also said that space weapons undoubtedly play a key role in the negotiations in Geneva. The deployment of new weapons in space would make disarmament on earth illusory. "There is no point in disarming the earth if at the same time new weapons are deployed where there were none previously," Nier said, describing the U.S. space weapons program as an attempt to achieve military superiority.

Relations with the FRG play a key role in East German policy. Economically the country is dependent on the fact that at all times relations should be as normal as possible. For this reason the GDR behaved fairly independently last year when the Kremlin signaled its desire for a freeze on all relations with the West. Erich Honecker also tried for a long time to adhere to his planned visit to West Germany -- despite the Soviet Union's wishes. But a number of provocative statements by conservative politicians from West Germany -- led by Alfred Dregger -- finally led to the visit's being called off.

Kurt Nier said that a new date for a visit has not been fixed, nor will Honecker go to West Germany before the right conditions exist. Nier declined to say what conditions must be met.

Nier reacted vehemently to a question about who decides if the visit is to take place -- Honecker, the party leadership, or the Russians -- and wondered what purpose such a question is supposed to serve. He said that every state visit is decided by the two states directly involved, in this case the GDR and West Germany.

The GDR attaches great importance to the Helsinki agreement.

For the GDR it has great significance because the state's sovereignty and the inviolability of its borders were finally generally accepted. This meant so much that in order to win such recognition the GDR was willing to approve the section on "human contacts," which deals with the right to free travel, freedom of movement, and the easing of family contacts across national borders. Anyone who has seen the wall behind which the GDR has enclosed itself will ask to what extent the GDR observes the stipulations contained in the Helsinki Final Act. But Kurt rejected categorically the suggestion that the GDR does not observe the stipulations. He pointed out that the Helsinki Final Act also says that the laws of individual countries must be respected -- and that the GDR authorities have kept to this.

Asked about the GDR's ban on Western newspapers and magazines, Nier pointed out that the GDR is a sovereign state which itself decides what it will allow into the country. Nier said foreign newspapers and magazines are permitted to the extent that they are necessary for the work of individuals, but the free sale of printed matter which attacks the GDR is not wanted. And Nier said there would be no relaxation of these rules until "the ideological warfare against the GDR ceases."

CHILE CP LEADER ENDS VISIT, LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

LD061431 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1044 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN) -- Luis Corvalan, secretary-general of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee, ended his visit to the GDR today and left for Moscow. He was cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by SED Politburo member Hermann Axen. Corvalan was on a working visit in Berlin at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. In a short statement before his departure, Luis Corvalan assessed his talk with Erich Honecker as very important. The GDR people have made great progress since his last visit 4 years ago. The Chilean people and the Chilean Communist Party will continue their struggle until they are victorious, the secretary-general said.

BRIEFS

MACHINE-BUILDING COOPERATION WITH USSR -- On 28 May in Berlin, Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Petr Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Plan Committee, deliberated on measures to deepen economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and USSR in preparation for the 1986-90 5-Year Plan. Additional opportunities were discussed on how the GDR's machine-building industry can effectively contribute to implementing the USSR program for the production of foodstuffs. Gerhard Schuerer stressed that the GDR is helping the restructuring, reconstruction, and modernization of the USSR food industry with its active export program. In this context, progressive technological solutions aimed at intensively expanded reproduction are of primary importance. Petr Paskar pointed out that the USSR attaches great importance to developing the industrial-agricultural complex. [Excerpts] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 85 p 2 AU]

MACHINE MINISTER VISITS JAPAN -- Tokyo (ADN) -- At the invitation of Dr Masao Kanamori, chairman of the board of directors Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, Rolf Kersten, GDR minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction, is currently visiting Japan. The further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and Japan in the field of heavy machine construction and installation construction is being discussed. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 85 p 4 AU]

CSEPEL ELECTION RALLY HEARS KADAR, OTHERS

LD061422 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party, has taken part in an election rally at Csepel. This rally will conclude preparations for the elections to be held on Saturday. The event was opened by Gyula Kallai, chairman of the PPF National Council, and was then addressed by Rezsoe Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, by actor Ferenc Kallai and by Mrs Laszlo Bodor, a worker at the Csepel paper mill. This was followed by a speech by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party.

Kadar Speech

LD061934 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text of speech given by MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar at 6 June election rally in Csepel -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: I greet with respect members of the presidium of the rally and all the participants. I would also like to take this opportunity to greet television viewers and radio listeners. Through you I greet the workers of Csepel, workers of Budapest -- capital of our socialist homeland -- the Hungarian working class, the cooperative peasantry, our intelligentsia, our employees, and all Hungarian people who are preparing for the elections and building socialism. [applause]

The past months have been important and busy months in politics. Not long ago the 13th MSZMP Congress was held, a congress of the leading force of our society and of great importance. After this event we held a worthy celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our country. We celebrated May Day, the great international holiday of the working class and internationalism. The election campaign began immediately after that.

During the course of these political events, mention was made of the principles guiding us; of our policies, goals, points of view, difficulties; of the road to be followed and the tasks to be accomplished -- all of this in an open manner, filled with faith in the masses, and dealing with every important question. We are at the last stage of this series of events in electoral and political work. The nomination meetings and election rallies have been concluded and, as Comrade Kallai mentioned, they were characterized by extensive political activity.

Some 1.5 million participants, over 20 percent of the entire electorate, took part in these nomination meetings. For us, of course, it is very important how the broad general public, those millions, received the basic decisions of our congress and the stance of the PPF in connection with the congress resolutions, the country-building, pragmatic parts of which the PPF had identified, and how people reacted to these issues.

I speak with responsibility and joy about the fact that the people listened to our endeavors not just with great interest but also with understanding and support, with a willingness to act -- and also in words, because during the election meetings 200,000 people spoke openly. This is extremely important.

But this of course is rivaled by the people's actions in their daily work, in the socialist competitions announced to mark the party congress and the anniversary of our country's liberation, in actions by miners and workers in many other trades who often work with their full strength on communist Saturday shifts, on weekends, and in overtime in order to fulfill with the best possible result this year's plan of the people's economy -- a plan that is so important -- so that we can advance our socialist goals. Therefore we have a very high opinion of these stances, which were positive in both word and deed, and consider them the most important of the strength carrying us forward.

Now we are here at an election rally. In 2 days, on Saturday, 8 June, there will be a national election. Elections will be held to councils and the National Assembly. These have their own very great significance. Several people have inquired at the various organs of the mass media -- it seems they are not familiar with this -- asking if it is compulsory to vote in the elections. Well, it must be stated that there are no penalties or sanctions prescribed for those who do not vote. However, we believe that the adoption of a standpoint by such a significant portion of our society expresses that for people concerned with public matters and the progress of our people, it is clear that to participate in the elections is an act and the stance of millions in support of the fundamental direction of our policies. [applause]

As the young women from Csepel who spoke before me said, those who are entitled to vote are willing; they understand that to take an active part in these elections, to express their agreement with the fundamental political endeavors of the entire people through voting is a moral and political act.

In this election, voting amounts to taking a stand for our policy, our system, the power of our people, socialism, peace, and our construction program. As I have said, in recent weeks almost all the main issues of social life, the life of our people, and the life of the workers have been discussed. Consequently, with your permission I will not give a program speech now; after all, the program was set out for all of us by the party congress and the PPF National Council. Nonetheless, I would like to speak about certain questions which appear important.

First, today there is a sharp ideological struggle going on in the world and a struggle being waged between social systems. At the present time, in the present phase of human development, there are two world systems, two social systems functioning; simultaneously the capitalist and socialist world systems. These two systems are struggling against each other.

Naturally, the struggle between social systems has been going on for a long time. It has always been on the agenda; in recent times perhaps more sharply. The better-known and less well-known propagators, advocates of imperialism are again saying that the teachings of Marx are out of date, that Marxism-Leninism is out of date, that the socialist system is not functioning properly, and so on. Well, it must be realized that almost 1 and 1/2 centuries have passed since the young Marx began his research and analysis, and naturally a great deal of time has passed since Marx, and Engels who worked with him, and Lenin worked out and laid down the foundations of Marxist-Leninist theory. However, everyone who deals with these questions knows that since the very hour when Marx appeared with his theories as a severe critic of capitalism, his views have been described as unfounded and nonviable, an isolated phenomenon; yet this theory has been realized in reality in the meantime; at the present time hundreds of millions, the peoples of many countries live in the socialist system, which has become a world system.

These countries and systems are developing and viable.

As regards capitalism, it is beyond doubt that in its own time, when capitalist society developed and when, wherever it could, it pushed the feudal remnants out of its way, it made a significant contribution to the development of the factors of production. It did so in its own time. What is more, compared to the period which preceded capitalism, it produced a much greater abundance of goods. Compared to feudal ties, the system of serfdom, it also won certain rights for itself.

It must be said, however, that the standard which exists in the most developed capitalist countries has been attained by the imperialist exploitation of the peoples of the of the countries which belonged, and still belong to the capitalist system, countries which are much bigger and with much larger populations. This is how the most developed capitalist countries have attained their present level. Even so, this social system is in crisis; it is struggling with its own insoluble contradictions, with its internal contradictions, with the irreconcilable contradiction between exploiters and exploited, and with the endeavors of the peoples repressed by capitalism to gain their freedom. In capitalism there are economic, political, and financial crises; it is also wracked by production and cyclical changes.

For us, however, it is even more educational to examine what capitalism can promise humanity at the present time. If we look at this crisis-ridden system, for the individual it means an insecure existence, institutionalized and growing unemployment, and the rule of force in the most diverse areas of life.

As opposed to this, socialism has eliminated the exploitation of man by man; it guarantees its workers security of existence, full employment; it has brought for the nations and peoples the rapid transcending of the backwardeness of centuries, in the entire socialist world if you look at it. Today the socialist world system is the flag-bearer of social progress, of the freedom of the peoples, and of peace. It is capable of offering humanity the perspective of peace, a lasting and stable peace, and of a weaponless world.

This is socialism; this is what it has brought humanity and what it promises for the future. I am mentioning this here because at the elections on Saturday our people will vote for socialism. They must vote for socialism in the worldwide struggle of the systems. [applause]

Let me say in connection with the previous subject a few more words on the present international situation. Today the main characteristic of the international situation is an arms race instigated and pursued by the imperialists -- an arms race which exists today -- and a decision by the leading forces of imperialism to achieve military superiority over the forces of socialism. This is one of the fundamental characteristics, and the most decisive one, of the international situation today. As part of this, the United States is playing around with the idea of militarizing space; it seems they are not satisfied with the masses of weapons which already exist on land, in water, and in the earth's atmosphere, and which already appear to be too much.

In contrast to this, what do the Soviet Union, the countries of the Warsaw Pact, and in general the socialist countries work for and advocate? In contrast to the imperialist effort we advocate peace; we advocate and practice the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. We propose negotiation and agreement on all controversial issues.

To mention a few of the controversial issues: the Warsaw Pact has proposed and still proposes, a nonaggression treaty with the countries of NATO, we propose a moratorium, in other words a halting of the arms race during the period of negotiations; we propose making Europe free of nuclear weapons as a subject for negotiations and an issue which can be solved; we propose long-term, general disarmament, the widespread elimination of weapons of mass destruction; and finally, we propose a general disarmament.

We know that these issues are not questions which may be solved rapidly, but these are our endeavors, the endeavors of our government, which are supported by complete unity of our peoples, and we will not cease fighting for the realization of these goals. We think that in the course of this complicated process it will always be possible to ensure -- and we want this -- the equal security of all interested parties. We do not want to overcome, to achieve superiority of power over the other party; we really want peace, peaceful coexistence. What we want is for an increasingly significant part of the wealth produced by mankind to be spent not on weapons but for the benefit of mankind, of the peoples of the world. We wish for the peoples of the countries facing us what we wish for ourselves: to live in peace, to work, and to be able to enjoy the fruit of our labor in peace.

It is impossible to advocate and represent a more respectable, sober, honest foreign policy than that carried out in the socialist countries. We trust very much that people will understand, not only in our countries but also in the countries of the capitalist world. We trust too that the number of responsible political elements will increase, those who understand that mankind has no other alternative if it wants to survive than the peaceful coexistence of the presently existing different social systems and the negotiated solution of controversial issues. This is the policy represented by the Soviet Union, by the Warsaw Pact countries, and in general the socialist countries; this is the policy represented by us as well, the Hungarian People's Republic. I repeat that we are most deeply convinced that we undoubtedly enjoy the support of our entire people in respect to this question, but I think that on Saturday, 8 June at the election, our desire for peace must also be expressed and votes must be cast for peace. [applause]

Now, during the election, our party, our government, the PPF, and the candidate deputies and councillors must give a general accounting to the electorate. We have to speak about how we have lived and acted in the past 5 years, since the last elections, in accordance with the promises made at the elections. This must be done and has been done by a significant portion of people at nomination and election meetings.

In general our report goes like this: As far as our endeavors are concerned, we worked in accordance with the electoral pledges made 5 years ago, and we did this with more than just a little success. Our party and government should be mentioned in the first place as working resolutely for peace and the security of our people. This, by the way, is also served by our fundamental stance; that we support the maintenance of the balance of power, that we do not strive for military superiority, but that we cannot allow a military superiority to arise. This, we believe, safeguards the life and security of the peoples of the socialist countries, but we are convinced it is also in the interest of all of mankind that the imperialists not be able to attain military superiority. In reality, it is also in the interest of the population of capitalist countries. This is what we worked for; we worked hard for this. A book could be collated from all the protocol communiques which often consist of only a few words and from which you can see that our party and government toils ceaselessly and on a daily basis in the international arena, primarily so that we can provide peace and security for our people; the conditions for tranquil building work.

In other respects these 5 years have not been easy; everybody knows this. At its 12th congress, the party, surveying the situation that existed, announced a fairly severe program, but it did this openly and honestly so that the people could be mobilized to solve the main issues. As you know, in a critical and difficult situation we preserved the country's solvency, and in these difficult years we reduced the country's total debt burden. This was very important. At the same time we did not stand still completely, although the pace of production development had to be set low because of the balance problems; but during these same years national income grew by 8 percent.

It is an important issue, and it is good that it is on the agenda, that we also had to curtail investments, but we do not want to suffer from the technical consequences at a furture date; investments had to be made even during these years, and during the 5 years of tight budgets, plenty of investments were made. Just to mention a few: the gigantic power plant at Paks, a refinery, and steel mills were modernized, mines were refurbished, the metro was extened, bridges were built, public transport developed, and there are the investment projects in the food industry which are important for so many different reasons. A huge meat processing plant was built in Szekszard during this time; other very important food processing plants were built at several other places, some were extended. We worked in other areas on the development of more efficient production. Thus these 5 years achieved a growth in efficiency that outpaced growth in output. The fact that for the same product 9 percent less energy is now used shows that we made one or two very important steps in this area.

And finally, as was openly stated by the party congress, although we have not succeeded completely in realizing the goal outlined 5 years ago of securing the attained living standards -- this could not be achieved 100 percent -- there was some progress in this area as well. Consumption by the population increased and 300,000 homes were built in the country during these 5 years. Another very important step was made in improving living standards and conditions when the 5-day week became general and the 40-hour week was introduced in significant areas of industry. This improved things. All sorts of different measures were needed for this, a whole series of measures, one of which was a more resolute demand for efficient production.

You may have heard a great deal in this connection, and you knew a lot about it; some people might even have been confused. If you permit me, I would like these local Csepel works to be my example. The demand for more efficiency is production's first requirement. This is more fundamental than the size of the enterprise; we can have a gigantic factory, but if more efficient production makes it necessary, then it's quite possible that the enterprise will have to be reorganized. This is precisely what happened in the case of the Csepel steelworks. The number employed was at its height -- I do not remember the exact figure -- but almost 50,000 worked at the Csepel metallurgical works. This was gigantic, and of course people occupying such posts as first secretary, director, and so on are generally criticized severely and often. But to oversee and keep in order a colossus of that size, where the efficiency of work was on different levels in the various components -- unfortunately, when organizing such enterprises what happens is what used to be described in the old world as "the horse that pulls the hardest gets the whip" so that it will pull even harder -- it has to be reorganized.

It must be said that the Csepel party organs, the social organizations, and the Csepel workers adopted a responsible stance; they helped in the reorganization. Very serious and promising achievements are being manifested already, and I would like to mention only one fact in this connection: Speaking of the entirety of what used to be Csepel steel and metallurgical works, profit in 1980 amounted to 1.2 billion forints, twice as much as in the previous year.

In our view, real work is still at the development stage but the results are very promising. This is a very great pleasure for all of us and I would like to use this opportunity to congratulate our hosts at this meeting, the Csepel party leadership, the leaders of the social organizations, the state and economic leaders, and all the workers on the determined and good stance which they have manifested in this connection, on the very promising and good results attained so far, and I wish you further successes with all my heart. [applause]

I have been accorded the honor of being the speaker at the last election meeting. This is nice in some ways, but everything has been said already, so I cannot undertake to discuss every issue in detail, even though there is still a lot to be said on some issues, particularly those where there is still a great deal to be done. However, I would like to say a few words on the work of the past 5 years and on the current situation.

At present our work has strong aspects and also weaknesses. If we want to make progress, we must learn to rely on our resources springing from the essence of the socialist system and eliminate the weaknesses which are alien to it, or at least reduce them. What I'm thinking, just to give an indication, is that we have tremendous achievements which we do not usually talk about in everyday life, in the course of everyday work. There are certain reasons for this. I would like to mention that the Hungarian People's Army, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Border Guards, the Workers' Guards, and many others, such as those in the sphere of justice, are also doing their work and we owe them a great deal. Despite the fact that perhaps we do not talk much about this centrally, and perhaps the people do not speak about it much either, everyone knows what we owe to the good work being carried out in these spheres. As a result of the work of all these organs -- and this is a tremendous achievement and I am sure that every thinking Hungarian citizen highly appreciates it, even if he does not speak about it - there is socialist legal order in Hungary.

Socialist legality is being realized; what is more, both of its sides are manifested. In other words, the innocent one is protected by the state and the strength of our laws, society, while guilty ones must suffer punishment. These are the two sides of legality. This exists in our country. This is a great achievement of our system, and acknowledgement is due those who are enduring this and will ensure it in the future as well.

The next issue is one about which one can still say a very great deal and about which one can do a great deal more in the daily work of production, in the daily life of society. It is connected with the better assertion of socialist norms because they are not being asserted to the necessary and full extent. Social justice should be asserted better than it is at present in our country. This naturally requires legal, administrative, and economic measures. But an adequate public spirit and society's moral stand and assistance will also be required for socialist norms to be asserted in our everyday life; in this regard we also have tasks.

At the economic level, in our production work certain things are already slowly beginning to be asserted. Here the road is clear and so are the tasks; it is right that the decent worker should prosper in our country. These principles which we are pursuing here are correct and necessary: Pay should be according to performance; welfare support should be according to need, and the bearing of the common burden of taxation should be according to income. This is social justice and we still have much to do to implement this. The party, the social organs, our administration, our economic leading organs, and not least of all society itself must do a lot in order for these things to be asserted.

So that the other side of the matter should also balance, a person who lives off the fat of the community at other people's expense, who lives free of charge, so to speak, should not prosper in our society. There is a need for this so that honest work should have its power of attraction.

So it looks a little bit as if we shall have to see to it that a person who plunders by dodging the law, by circumventing it, by using bribes and grease-money, by cheating consumers, or in any other way, should not prosper; he should be exposed and called to account by the appropriate sanctions and punished, and the plundered goods should be taken away from him for the benefit of society and the people.

Even more important than this is that both in the sphere of law-making and in administration, as well as in the public spirit, we should make it impossible to live free of charge, to plunder, to harm the community's interests, to profiteer by means of influence, to use bribes, grease-money, and so on. We know very well that these things are more prevalent in our country than our people's sense of justice can tolerate.

This is what I was thinking of: that there are still many such areas where we have good weapons in our hands, and we have weak spots as well where we must help and improve the situation so that decent and honest work can prevail.

I have to say that it was not an easy matter to introduce into the public consciousness, though we have made quite good progress by now, that there had to be an end to egalitarianism, that salaries, wages, and incomes should develop according to performance. I would here like to mention that the original objective of socialism -- and let everybody understand this thoroughly -- was, naturally, social equality. But we do not want the equality of poverty; rather we want an equality that will be an equality where people possess an adequate amount of the goods at our disposal. For this we must tread this path: that we want to adequately recompense production, work that is done with one's whole heart and soul. This is the path: that everything which the members of society need should be at the disposal of the whole of society.

With your permission there is yet another issue: I think it is permissible that we speak about this, too. The election cycle is 5 years. But we ask you to support a policy which was not born 5 years ago but which has been a lasting and unbroken political line for a longer period and which, I believe and hope, will continue to prevail unproken for a long time to come, this policy of ours. It is the regime, system, and the practice of the building of socialism which we have introduced in our country and which is functioning and has achieved its own considerable results.

So, I would like just to sketch the results of this policy in a somewhat larger perspective -- just briefly and in a broad outline. Comrade Trautmann in his biographical speech illustrated these cycles, these perspectives, very well. I would like to continue this in another sense. A great achievement of our system is that it has won and defended the power of the people. That was the first and decisive step in that Hungary was able to step onto the path of socialist development and stay on it. The other thing is that we laid the solid foundations of a socialist society and significantly developed these foundations.

In this connection I would just like to say: Reflect back to the last but extremely important part of the laying of foundations of socialist society: the socialist reorganization of agriculture. If you are old enough, reflect back to those times and to the work we performed.

Of course not everybody was 100 percent in favor of the socialist reorganization from the word go, and the process took several years. And yes, state support also had to be given to the cooperatives that were formed. From time to time many working people lamented that they went to the village and helped the villagers in forming the cooperatives, that they voted for the mechanization of agriculture, and that vegetables were still expensive. That was so, and we know it. Vegetables are still expensive today. [Laughter; Kadar chuckles] But it is worth remembering. Let us now say it with one voice: It was worth it for the working class to take the hand of our peasant brothers. The peasants acted correctly when they accepted this and the socialist reorganization of agriculture took place. Since then agriculture has become a modern but a socialist agriculture. Since the reorganization it has developed in every respect, in terms of average production at a rate that is unparalleled in agriculture internationally.

Now we can [word indistinct] that there is a point to this work and to this struggle. So, we have concluded the foundation of socialism and have stably transformed the system of economic management. This was not very easy either; many people did not understand it in our country and even our international allies [words indistinct] We are always trumpeting what is new; we shouted to the whole world that the compulsory plan had ended in our country. In fact the essence of our system of management was not that at all. It was a socialist, planned management with a more flexible, direct leadership. That was its essence, and that is also the essence of our further advance at present.

A socialist planned economy is being carried out in Hungary with a large degree of independence of the enterprises, which goes hand in hand with our other endeavors mentioned already by those who spoke before me: that members of the working collectives too should be able to decide themselves consciously and responsibly about their own plans and endeavors. There is a need in a socialist planned economy for an effective economic operation which does take into account the requirements of the marketplace.

We lived through a period when we produced and increased production, and still a part of the products went into warehouses because it became clear that neither at home nor in the markets of our socialist friends did anybody want them. Socialism needs no such production. What socialism needs is to ensure the supply of modern goods in suitable quality and at a low cost for domestic consumption, both in terms of population and producers, to our socialist partners and in general, to all our trade partners in the world. Hungarian goods must have value, respect, and be in demand for them. All our economic measures serve this purpose; they must.

By the way, it may also be said about our economic direction system that -- after all, it has been over 16 years -- it works, it works. We had a proper socialist planned economy, and we are moving forward in this direction: More independent managements in enterprises were decided on this year so that the collective can have a larger say in what is to happen in the plants. The greater independence of enterprises provides the means for this. A practicing party worker -- there are many here, I was one myself -- knows, and I know very well that in a district something could be done only on matters which were part of the plant's domain, because if something did not depend on the plant then it was in vain for one to talk to (?the party secretary) of the plant, to the director (about anything); they would shrug and look upwards. Now, there are many things in their hands and it is possible to say what and in what direction things should go.

Let's look at this long period -- you must not forget after all that despite a great break, in Hungary there was a social crisis for years, a counterrevolutionary uprising. There was a crisis even before that, and time was needed after that as well for our things to get back into order. Comparing figures we see, for example -- if I can compare something with 1950, that both peaks and valleys are represented -- national income has grown fivefold, industrial production ninefold, agricultural production has doubled, and since 1950 the state of education and culture of the workers has also risen and real income has grown 3 and 1/2 times since 1950. During this period huge home building programs have been carried out as well, not to speak of other similar ones. Presently 60 percent of the total population in Hungary lives in apartments built since 1950. This is, (?in terms of norms and) averages of countries, not a bad ratio. Despite all the difficulties this policy produced such results. This policy -- and if I may say so, the policy of the party, the PPF -- and the understanding and steadfastness of our people have such great results, if we consider a larger time perspective. It is correct, if looking into the future we consider from every point of view the difficult and hard questions as to how we can solve them, but we also have to bear in mind just how difficult the problems we have already been able to solve were when the will, responsibility, and skill existed for the task. (?If) we do not close our eyes in the face of difficulties then we can fulfill great tasks in the future too, and in such a spirit the party as well as our people may look to the future with trust.

Many names may be given to our policy. It may be said that it is Marxist-Leninist, (?inspiration) politics, socialist, communist policy, People's Front policy; all these are true, by the way, but I now say, one thinks this often, that all these Marxist-Leninist theories, the socialist social system (?in my opinion) are themselves needed for something, must lead to something. The purpose and aim of these are that the people should acquire a happier, better life, that the country should blossom and the nation should prosper. This is the purpose for the existence of our policy.

This requires the endeavor which was very correct and created a massive force, which we call "socialist national unity." This is a powerful force, in which sons and daughters of the people, of the nation, and all those who comprehend the interests of the people and are ready to serve them unite and work together. Socialism is the ideology of the working class. This is true. But by now the entire people has made it its own and the goal, the socialist goal, and the creation itself which is born and is built, that is now the goal and creation of our people.

The fact that we can now say that our people have carried out the laying of the foundations of socialism with honor and correctly under the leadership of our party, and that under the circumstances our socialist social system developed encouragingly as did public thinking, and that socialist national unity became established and is functioning -- this is our greatest weapon in action and for accomplishing the tasks of the future. And it is the result of this and the result of our domestic and foreign policy that our people live in peace and security, and that the construction of a developed socialist society is proceeding tranquilly.

There is a perspective for construction. This has already been mentioned at the congress and at electoral meetings. If you will grant me just a few more minutes: The people who work in the various organs of leadership -- at the moment the main role belongs to the Planning Office -- the preparations are underway for the new 5-year plan due to start in January which was drawn up with due regard to our future aspirations and taking account of realistic possibilities. It now seems that if we manage to fulfill the plan for 1985 properly, which will be the basis, the foundation and the point of departure, then the new 5-year plan will be a small step on the way up and on the way forward in comparison with the more difficult 5 years that are behind us.

The plans at the moment show that we can project a 14 to 17 percent increase for the national income, a 13 to 16 percent increase in industrial output, a 12 to 14 percent increase in agricultural production, and a 10 to 13 percent increase in real income and consumption of the population. This still depends on us trying to fulfill this year's plan appropriately so that we can have the required basis for starting out that will enable us to be carried forward and higher again.

Our opportunities exist. Domestically we still have huge resources for the creation of better work efficiency.

I would like to conclude now. In 2 days time there will be the elections. As I have said, what we are asking from our citizens, electors and compatriots is that they should vote for socialism, peace, our system, our policy, for the manifestations of social justice -- for the greater manifestation of social justice than has been achieved up to now. This is something that has already been discussed; now I tell you that the liveliness and activity of this electoral process has been facilitated by a new element. The fact that now we are not only participating in a plebiscite in favor of those things I have mentioned, but are exercising a choice as well, evoked the appropriate response in our public opinion. The system of multiple candidacy at the elections for the National Assembly and for the councils is for this purpose and this is what it facilitates -- dual candidacy exists everywhere; among the candidates for the National Assembly there are even in some places triple and even quadruple candidacies. Naturally, among the candidates for the councils this is so on a larger scale.

This is a step forward, unquestionably, not only regarding the electoral law but also concerning the democratization of our system, because it is the case that every one of the candidates for the National Assembly and councils has accepted the country-building, socialist program of the PPF. Naturally, this is something that we can and must require from them. But it is very important that in the individual electoral districts, both regarding the National Assembly and councils, the inhabitants should select those people who will represent them. This is because there is a need for a National Assembly and councils which are capable of effectively facilitating and promoting the fundamental endeavor of our people, the building of socialism and the service and production of peace and our security.

Well, I cannot disucss the individual candidates, particularly not the ones in Csepel; I do not know them well enough, only by name. I do not know precisely what your attitude is towards the candidates for the National Assembly; however, I would like to say something regarding the candidates for council membership. It seems to me that you must have heard a great deal, just as I have, of the fact that council members, and even more, council officials, are criticized. Things went on like this for 5 years, without a break, with good reason and occasionally even without it. But I have never heard of anyone envying them. [laughter] So, comrades, what I would like to say is that those who have undertaken this not always thankful task in the service of the community, and who are willing to carry it out honorably, should be supported because they deserve it. [applause]

I would not like to agitate here on behalf of the candidates nominated on the national list because it might seem as if I were agitating also on my own behalf -- because I have been nominated on that list -- but I would like to refer to what was said by the comrades who spoke before me, namely that this is a mirror of our policy and something that is necessary.

I am also thinking here of those holding public office, the nonparty representation -- I would like to say here that of the 35 candidates on the national list the proportion of nonparty people is higher than in the present National Assembly. I would like to mention something in connection with the nonparty people, something that occurred to me a long time ago. I would like to see in parliament more nonparty people of the sort whom I would gladly have inside the party as well as fewer party members of the sort whom I would rather have outside the party. [laughter and applause] I think that one of the results of this socialist national solidarity and unity is that the socially active people have come to know each other better in the common struggle, in the course of the joint undertakings, and we have become more united, have come closer to each other than formal (?ties demand). Here people with different world outlooks, party members and nonparty people, people with different occupations, manual workers and intellectuals, can unite for the joint, noble goal which serves the interest of our entire people.

Well, comrades, there is not much time left for agitation; I think these were weeks of rather intensive agitation, but let us strive to ensure that these elections on Saturday, 8 June, should be what our people need and in line with our socialist endeavors, strengthening our internal solidarity, unity, and bringing esteem to the Hungarian People's Republic from beyond our borders as well. And, let me be frank about this, a successful election in Hungary will lend extra weight to the words of the Hungarian People's Republic on international matters on which we express an opinion and want to have our voice heard.

As far as I am concerned I have been an [word indistinct] optimist for a long time; I am confident that this will be so. With this I would like to conclude. Thank you for your attention. [long applause, followed by the national anthem]

LAZAR SPEAKS ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

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[Text] Gyorgy Lazar has been speaking about our economy and domestic and foreign policy issues at an election rally held in Miskolc. Our reporters are Peter Juhasz and Bela Gyori:

Steelworkers from Diosgyor, metallurgists from Ozd, chemical industry workers from Kazincbarcika and Leninvaros, miners, doctors, teachers, students and collective farm members from every corner of the county came to the sports hall in Miskolc for the election rally of Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County. It was exactly 3 o'clock in the afternoon when (Imre Zodi), the county's PPF secretary, greeted the more than 4,000 participants at the election rally. Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers, then addressed the meeting. We present excerpts of his speech:

[Begin Lazar recording] The nomination meetings are always noteworthy and important chapters in the preparations for the elections, and they have been even more so on this occasion. This is primarily due to the fact that as a result of the new election law enacted by the National Assembly in the spirit of strengthening the democratic features of our society, and along with the introduction of the national list, it has not only become possible but also obligatory to have dual nominations, and there is an opportunity for even multiple nominations. It is no secret that there were people who harbored anxiety and even misgivings, and there were others, albeit only a tiny minority, who nurtured false hopes as a result of the new law, which along with the vote affirming the policy has given wider room for election in the literal sense of the word.

The worries and misgivings have been proved unfounded. Those who thought they could gain support for their views and intentions which are opposed to our policies were disappointed. Everybody who followed the events can feel that the voters and the candidates are characterized by a large degree of political maturity and sense of responsibility as befitting the cause, and that to be a candidate in the council and National Assembly elections in today's Hungary represents a high social status. [end recording]

During the course of preparations for the elections it was again proved that in our country the shaping of policies is not the privilege of just a few, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, said in his speech. The entire nation, every law-abiding citizen who professes socialist goals, without any regard to world outlook or nationality, can take part and does take part in the formulation of our politics. The chairman of the government went on to say the following.

[Begin Lazar recording] Speaking about the work of the government I can state that we also strove for the assertion of the guidelines of the 12th MSZMP Congress -- even in these difficult, sometimes critical, international conditions, and under circumstances more complicated than in the past -- and to fulfill the demands set by the supreme state power and people's representation organ, that of the National Assembly. I can report that during the past years we made further progress in the area of increased democracy in the state domain. A result of our measures is that local and central administration has improved, administration has become somewhat faster and also somewhat simpler.

Although the economic tasks demanded a great deal of energy, we devoted increasing attention to promoting the development of science, culture, public education, to solving social issues of great importance and social policy matters, such as the improvement of the demographic situation, the improvement of education, the shaping of social policy, and to placing settlement development on new foundations. We are aware that there is still much to be improved in our work. We therefore consider it of prime importance to continue the modernization of the state administration, the work of the government, local government and economic management; to curtail bureaucracy, which causes so much annoyance; to take a more determined stance against phenomena alien to our socialist norms which violate people's sense of justice; and to enhance control over the executive process. [end recording]

In his speech in Miskolc, Gyorgy Lazar briefly reviewed the economic and social events of the past 40 years. On the recent past, that of the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the prime minister said the following:

[Begin Lazar recording] The facts show that although it seems that we will not be able to fulfill part of the projections, development is proceeding in the direction laid out in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The national income increased by 8.5 percent in 4 years, and productivity at an even higher rate. Industrial output expanded by more than 10 percent. The agricultural sector produced 12-13 percent more than the average of the previous 5 years, and has achieved greater results than ever before in the production of cereals and industrial crops, and in processing, which along with satisfying domestic requirements also provided a good opportunity for expanding exports.

The outstanding achievement of the past years has been our success in arresting the growth of the country's foreign debts. The foreign trade balance has, since 1982, closed with an export surplus, and we have started to reduce our debts. This is no small achievement if we consider that during these years the international political climate deteriorated further, prices on the world market developed in a trend unfavorable to us, trade protectionism strengthened, and about 50 countries of the world were forced to ask for their debts to be rescheduled.

In preserving our solvency and alongside our own efforts aimed at improving the balance, important roles were played in these years as well by our fruitful cooperation with the USSR and by the advantages due to the progress of socialist integration being realized within the CEMA framework. Due to circumstances which turned out to be more difficult than anticipated, we could only fulfill the demands posed by maintaining the equilibrium by moderating domestic consumption more vigorously than projected.

In the interest of safeguarding living standards, investment was the first to be curtailed and it thus became possible to increase the consumption of the population slightly and we also succeeded in improving living conditions slightly. Despite this, we still did not manage to fully maintain the attained level of living standards. Real wages fell as a result of price rises that were bigger than planned, and life became more difficult for a significant proportion of families. Nevertheless, taking everything into consideration, including the conditions that exist, we can state with a clear conscience that the final balance of the 5 years since the last elections is positive.

Development was slower than before, but it was still noteworthy. The growth of output eased and became more differentiated. Efficiency improved but it only partially managed to offset unfavorable tendencies in the world market.

We succeeded in achieving some security in this area as well, but in the development of living standards, differentiation appears more forcefully than before, the problems of old people and those starting a family have multiplied. As far as the present and the future is concerned, there are positive examples showing the way forward and worthy of following just as there are problems existing elsewhere too which put the brakes on a more speedy response to higher demands and changing conditions. We must direct our attention again and again to this problem because in the evolution of our problems of balance, in having to slow the rate of development, in having to reduce the portion of the national income allocated to domestic consumption to preserve our solvency, shortcomings in our own work play a role in addition to those factors beyond our control.

In other words, we have not yet managed to raise the output of our people's economy to a level where losses due to worsening terms of trade on the international market can be offset. As can also be seen in Borsod, alongside enterprises that are working well and successfully, we have numerous enterprises and cooperatives that are not yet capable of holding their ground with their products against international competition, either because they are offering substandard goods or because they are producing expensively. This is not just a local phenomenon. Technical development in general and the renewal of the productive framework is slow, and although per unit material and energy use has fallen, in this respect as in productivity we are still a long way behind the international vanguard. We cannot accept this situation. We must do everything to improve the earning potential of the economy by uncovering our hidden resources and with better and more efficient work. This is the precondition for being able to increase, if only modestly, the share of the national income allocated to domestic utilization along with fulfilling our international obligations.

Esteemed rally, dear comrades, when we go to the polling booths on 8 June to elect the deputies and the councillors by so doing we also say yes to the program of the PPF. This program, which expresses the common will of people who identify with socialist goals and love their country, is based on stable foundations. It mobilizes and, at the same time, it is also demanding. The program has a mobilizing force because it sets as its goal, in the wake of the efforts of the past few years to establish a balance, to start increasing our economic capability.

This will create the opportunity for accelerating technical progress that helps to modernize production and for devoting more resources to developing science and culture, improving living conditions, and raising the standard of living. The program is also demanding because its fulfillment requires not merely more work but also better work. In other words, we must produce goods that are of a better quality and are more marketable and we need to do that by greater productivity and by using less energy and materials. That is the precondition for ensuring that we are competitive in the markets of the socialist and capitalist countries so that we can sell our products at a profit.

If we are to carry out this program, the requirements set both for leaders and staff need to be raised everywhere and that means in the government, in the ministries in the local councils, at production units, institutions, and at every workplace. Within society an atmosphere must be created that appreciates only good quality work, provides an incentive for individuals and working collectives that have innovative instincts, condemns individual cunning harmful to public interests, does not tolerate lack of organization and carelessness, and that not only accepts but also favors the idea that pay should not be regarded as a stipend but a recognition of the actual work performed.

In addition to increasing the prestige for demanding work performed to a high standard, there is also a need for something else to ensure our secure advance and the achievement of our goals. That something else is respect for the old truth that we can distribute only what has been produced. Unfortunately, we have violated that law on several occasions in the past.

As I mentioned earlier, we have now reached the stage where we are reducing our debts. However, the repayment of our debts and the interest on them will remain a major burden for quite some time. For that reason, we will have to continue managing our resources so that we can establish and consolidate a secure equilibrium. In other words, we must carefully consider our resources and how we use them. We cannot, metaphorically speaking, distribute advance payment; nor can we continue the practice of overreliance on equality, the specter of which still haunts us on occasion.

The financial resources that serve development are to be devoted, first and foremost, to accelerating technical progress, increasing the production of modern products that can be profitably manufactured, and creating conditions for reducing the use of energy and materials and research programs that lay the foundations for the future. From the funds available for consumption, besides securing communal expenditure in society, we should distribute more to stimulate individual performance and provide adequate financial recognition of a higher standard of work.

We must develop our management and wage policy to ensure that enterprises and individuals have an interest primarily in the efficient utilization of the normal legal working hours. Naturally, this does not exclude the maintenance, within sensible limits, of auxiliary forms of employment, such as economic work collectives. The majority of these carry out useful activity today. However, we must reach the point where even during the normal legal working hours it should be possible to reach a performance level and a salary commensurate with that which, besides providing a living wage, also makes it possible to meet the increasing individual claims that society recognizes.

At present, we devote more than one-quarter of our national income to social benefits, and this proportion is likely to be maintained in the future. The basic task of the social welfare policy is to assist in reducing social inequalities that are not related to individuals' performance at work.

At present, these benefits are also extended in equal proportion to social strata that have above average or even very high incomes and whose financial position does not justify their receiving these benefits. We cannot continue this practice. Without taking a step back in the provision of basic services that are the right of all citizens, greater attention must be paid to real need than has been done up to now in our social welfare policy.

In other words, the amount we can spend on social welfare policy must be devoted at present and in the foreseeable future primarily to families with several children, the elderly and young people at the beginning of their careers so that their positions can be improved and their problems eased. This applies also to those who cannot rely on support from their own families.

In speaking about these issues, I believe the time has come, in regard to improving the position of the young and the elderly who are battling with financial problems, to call greater attention to the responsibilities of parents, on the one hand, and obligations towards one's parents, on the other.

Dear comrades, besides the shaping of our future plans and the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which is under way, increased attention must be paid to the fulfillment of this year's plans. There is all the more need for this because as it has already been mentioned at the recent meeting of government and National Trade Union Council [SZOT] representatives, the statistics of the first 4 months of this year show that, despite the respectable efforts made, it has not been possible to make good the delays and backlog of work brought about by the severe winter and the consequent energy restrictions. There is a great need to make good these losses even if it requires additional work. There is a need to increase the volume of goods that can be exported profitably, to increase efficiency, raise energy and materials saving, and speed the implementation of the decisions reached. [end recording]

Speaking about our foreign policy in his electoral address in Miskolc, the chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed that Hungary was known all over the world as a committed supporter of the cause of peace and social progress. In our foreign policy activities, the goal that will guide us also in the future is to contribute to the best of our ability to the creation of good relations and trust among nations and to the preservation of the peace.

In our view, the chairman of the Council of Ministers continued, the only way to change the international situation which has worsened is to continue arms limitation talks which are based on equal security. That is why we support the peace initiatives of the USSR and its efforts made in the interest of bringing about the success of the talks in Geneva and at the other international forums. Everybody who is guided by the endeavor of preserving peace and equal relations among the states can relay on the contribution in that same spirit of Hungary, Premier Gyorgy Lazar said in conclusion at the election meeting in Miskolc.

Premier Gyorgy Lazar's speech was followed by the election addresses of five candidates for the National Assembly elections. They were Gyorgy Horvath, lathe operator of the Diosgyor machine factory; Dezso Danfi, chairman of the "Golden Ear of Corn" cooperative of Mezokovesd; Laszlo Kuerti, bishop of the Reformed Church; Judit Osvath, a member of the Borsod County hairdressers' cooperative; and Dr Tibor Czibere, rector of the Heavy Industry Technical University of Miskolc.

Comments on Need for Peace

LD031946 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Budapest, June 3 (MTI) - Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed an election rally in Miskolc Monday. On foreign political issues Gyorgy Lazar pointed out:

"The Hungarian People's Republic is known in the world as a resolute supporter of the cause of peace and social progress. Our foreign political target continues to contribute to an atmosphere of good relations and confidence between countries and the protection of peace." Gyorgy Lazar then recalled that, together with the peace-loving and progressive forces of the world, the Hungarian people had recently celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

"We regret to say that there are people who inclined to forget the lessons of the most destructive war of mankind, which demanded tens of millions of lives and unprecedented suffering and losses. There is no other cause for extreme imperialist circles to make efforts to gain military supremacy and increasing their influence by the acceleration of the arms race. These are dangerous efforts but made in vain.

"The power that the Soviet Union and the community of socialist countries brought together in the Warsaw Treaty, will, in unity with the peace-loving forces and sober political elements, prevent the supporters of violence from taking over and avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe threatening mankind. We are convinced that the sole possible way for the solution of the deteriorated international situation is the continuation of talks on arms reduction on the basis of equal security and therefore we support the peace proposals of the Soviet Union at the Geneva talks and other international forums, and hope for every success.

"Our foreign policy is to continue to be determined by the fact that Hungary is a reliable member of the community of socialist countries. In the spirit of principles held in common and basic interests and targets, and in accordance with out national interests, we are making every effort to further strengthen our relations with our liberator, our great friend, the Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries.

"In accordance with our internationalist principles, we support the forces that struggle for the progress and national prosperity of developing countries. As we have repeatedly confirmed and proved in practice, we continue to be ready to extend cooperation with developed capitalist countries on the basis of peaceful co-existence and reciprocal advantages. Everybody who supports peace and the development of relations of equal rights, can rely on the Hungarian People's Republic," stressed Gyorgy Lazar.

SHIPBUILDING AGREEMENT, PROGRAMS SIGNED WITH USSR

LD061406 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Igor Belousov, USSR minister of shipbuilding industry, has held talks in Budapest with Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, about Hungarian-Soviet shipping and specialized shipbuilding cooperation. As a result of the talks, an agreement on reciprocal deliveries up to the end of the decade was signed. Production specialization and cooperation development programs have also been initialled. The USSR minister of shipbuilding industry was received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

NEMETH, SZURO RECEIVED FINNISH PARTY DELEGATION

LD062305 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The MSZMP and the Finnish Center Party agee that efforts to halt the arms race must continue, to safeguard the achievements of detente. The representatives of the two parties held talks in Budapest and confirmed that in the future they will work together. The delegation of the Finnish Center Party led by Seppo Kaariainen, general secretary, was received by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the party, and held discussions with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee.

COMMENTATOR WRITES ON MINDSZENTY MEMOIRS

For the 11 May NEPSZABADSAG commentary by Hungarian Commentator Rozha on the memoirs of Cardinal Mindszenty and on religious affairs, see the JPRS EAST EUROPE DAILY REPORT: POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, JPRS-EPS-85-062, 31 May 1985, pp 9-12.

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEW ON WESTERN CRITICS, ECONOMY

PM070731 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 3 Jun 85 p 8

[Part I of interview with Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, by Yves Moreau in Warsaw -- date not given]

[Text] [Moreau] The picture that the French press, radio, and television usually give of Poland is not good. The situation in your country is described as disastrous in the economic sphere and marred by arbitrary decisions and human rights violations. How do you intend to respond to this propaganda?

[Jaruzelski] I would first like to express to you my sincere satisfaction with being able to address the French Communists and workers through a newspaper like yours. You are right; there has been a whole wave of slanderous propaganda on Poland in recent years. Its source is not new. Since 1917 the bourgeoisie has been constantly predicting socialism's imminent collapse. But the wave of hostility we are now suffering is really insane.

This means we particularly appreciate the attitude taken by your party and its press. L'HUMANITE does not refrain from expressing the doubts you may feel at times. But we do not expect to receive praise for everything or uncritical approval. Otherwise how could we claim to be the harshest judges of our own mistakes?

[Moreau] What do you think are the reasons for this anti-Polish campaign?

[Jaruzelski] It is in fact directed at the workers in the Western countries. It is intended to weaken or even paralyze the forces which want at least to limit the omnipresence of big monopoly capital and guarantee the rights of the working class and all workers. It is aimed at eradicating the socialist solution from the human mind.

But this aggressive campaign is also intended to strike a blow against the socialist societies outside your countries. This is the aim of bodies specializing in psychological warfare: radio stations, publications.... Some of these organs operate from France.

It is a paradoxical, even surrealistic situation: The bourgeoisie is pretending to defend the Polish workers; while at the same time it is increasing the exploitation and repression of its own working class! In fact it cannot call us to account. We do not feel in the least obliged to justify ourselves to such a judge any more than your party -- the "party of the executed" [apparent reference to communists shot in German occupation] -- should have to defend itself to reactionaries for wanting a "French brand of socialism." Similarly, we have no intention of arguing before those people in favor of our outlook for socialism in Poland.

[Moreau] What is the present situation in Poland?

[Jaruzelski] After years of serious trouble it is now experiencing a period of recovery. It has become a country whose inhabitants are working normally and whose future is assured.

It is true that we are still facing problems. Some of our problems are very serious. Their causes are complex and largely historical.

Let us not forget the period of partition in Poland.

When France and other West European countries were developing and many of them were even drawing resources from their big colonial empires, our nation was not a sovereign state for 124 years.

With regard to more recent times, just think what the last war meant to our two countries. France lost 600,000 of its people. Poland lost more than 6 million, 10 times more than France. Poland, which was backward, lost 40 percent of its national heritage between 1939 and 1945. I remember those years of ruin, in which tuberculosis and poverty ravaged the country.

How could a nation which lived through that hell and then suffered famine now have reached a standard of living equal to that of rich countries less devastated by the war? It is a crazy hypothesis, or rather a cynical manipulation to expect such a thing... However, in the past 40 years we have succeeded in considerably reducing the gap between us and the most highly developed Western countries. And although that process slowed down at the beginning of this decade, the past 3 years have seen more dynamic development in Poland than in France.

We have passed the critical point. And our progress is going hand-in-hand with that in the other socialist community countries.

[Moreau] What about human rights?

[Jaruzelski] We are well aware that this is the accusation leveled at us by the Western media and propaganda. Those in the Western countries who brutally suppress strikes or demonstrations against the arms race are the same people who show the loudest indignation with regard to us. Their strange concept of human rights probably leads them to regard the class violence they use as one of those rights.

However, their anti-Polish propaganda strives as far as possible to raise individual cases in which, contrary to what we would have wished, we have been forced to take stringent steps to defend public order and social peace.

But no one in Poland is arrested or prosecuted for his opinions or for expressing or propagating them in the framework of the legal forms of political and social life. There are people in our country who are well known for their anticommunism; some, for instance, put forward theories corresponding to 19th century capitalism. Unless they indulge in activity against the state and contrary to the law, they enjoy full civil rights. What French bourgeois newspaper, or what semiofficial French newspaper has ever written that, honest as it would nonetheless be to do so?

Political Prisoners

What about political prisoners? We do not want to have any in Poland. This is the meaning of the broad amnesty we declared.

However, there is in our country a small group of so-called "martyrs to the regime" -- professional "martyrs," in fact. Their number is inversely proportional to the fuss made about them by Western propaganda.

Are we then to believe that the repression of threats to the state order is entirely legitimate in the capitalist countries alone, since the governments in those countries are advising us to behave in entirely the opposite way to them? No thank you. We will not take such advice.

[Moreau] What is the state of the PZPR, and what role is it playing?

[Jaruzelski] Our party is regaining its strength. It has a glorious revolutionary history. The enormous achievements of the past 40 years are the culmination of that.

They are much more important than the consequences of the delays due to objective historical circumstances, or the consequences of the mistakes we failed to avoid.

Our attitude to these mistakes is characterized by sincerity and responsibility. It bears witness to our party's ideological and moral strength. This is the source of its credibility.

We Polish communists have only one court and one judge -- our nation -- and we feel as responsible to the international workers' movement for the way in which we associate in practice the universal principles of socialism and our national character, for our creative adaptation to the individual characteristics we owe to history.

The essential preconditions for the full restoration of the workers' confidence in us is our Marxist-Leninist identity, the continuity of our general line, and the rate of socialist change. We say with regard to the PZPR: "It is the same party, but it is no longer the same" -- this is the best summary of the two aspects of the process now being carried out with perseverance: continuity and reconstruction.

Our members are increasing in number. The new members are primarily young people, especially young workers. The party is reviving and growing young at the same time.

Broad Social Participation

They key problem for us is our ties with the working class and the workers. We have created a broad system of social consultations, thanks to which no important decision is now made without our first knowing the opinion of various circles and social groups. This method can be said to complement the socialist parliamentary system. It introduces new forms of broad social participation. We attach great importance to the study of public opinion, the analysis of letters, complaints, and motions sent to us by the citizens; and we are anxious to react in the appropriate way.

It is the working class core of our party which gives it its ideological character and determines its policy.

We set up the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate -- an institution which has the task of monitoring the running of enterprises, administrative departments, and services and combating the ills which can affect society. It comprises mainly workers from heavy industry.

All this does not mean we are at all satisfied. The party still has weaknesses which we do not conceal. We discuss them openly.

Only an ideologically strong and coherent party is capable of achieving "unity in diversity," winning allies, and effectively combating the class enemy. I think that in this respect we have a very good understanding with our French comrades.

[Moreau] The Polish economy is experiencing serious problems: shortages, price increases, and a reduction in purchasing power. You have spelled out the implementation of an economic reform. What progress has been made on this? Has it achieved any initial results?

[Jaruzelski] All the industrialized countries, including France, have experienced a long period of intensive economy over their history. Moreover this process is still continuing.

Our economic reform is part of the same general rule. However, we are acting in exceptionally difficult circumstances. Unlike our Hungarian or Bulgarian comrades, we have started to introduce the reform at the worst time for starting.

The mistakes made in economic policy in the seventies and especially the antisocialist activities which reached their peak in 1980-1981 led to total disorganization of the economy and the market. National income and the population's living standards have fallen seriously. When we started to restore a basic order, to introduce radical changes in the organization and running of the economy with a view to reform the blow of Western restrictions fell on us. We now estimate the losses suffered by Poland as a result of this at more than $15 billion. Despite these obstacles we have succeeded in just 2 or 3 years in exceeding the level achieved at the end of the seventies in many production sectors. The end of the acute phase of the crisis is also confirmed by the increase in productivity -- a basic measure of the economy's dynamism. We are now witnessing the consolidation of this trend. In short, the worst is over.

Unfortunately French viewers and the readers of most French newspapers are not adequately informed of this. NATO propaganda repeatedly states that Poland is on the brink of economic disaster. And if the facts contradict this assertion, too bad...!

Progress and the Clouds Over the Economy

The gradual consolidation of our economy can rely on two main sources: the first is the mobilization of the existing internal reserves; the second is Soviet economic aid -- which is of inestimable value -- and the support of the other socialist countries.

The essential conditions for recovery have been created by the economic reform. We are introducing it with perseverance, although it is certainly no easy task. It is a long-term process.

Our reform includes many new mechanisms. We are counting on economic regulators like prices, credit, and taxes. However, we are trying to ensure that they exercise their influence in keeping with the principles of the central plan and the socialist criteria of social justice for the distribution of national income.

It is not easy to reconcile the requirements of economic efficiency with the need to protect those people whose material situation is difficult and who are not in a position to improve their living conditions through their own work. But human welfare is and will remain the supreme cause for us.

We have relied on the collectivization of management and planning. The important decisions connected with the workers' living conditions and Poland's future are coordinated with the working class and the population. In many cases we choose a solution out of several possible variations -- and it is not always the variation which would suit the government best that is adopted.

We regard the reform as an important factor in making use of reserves and boosting the economy. The past few years have given us some experience. We closely observe the solutions employed in the other socialist countries, especially the new Soviet economic experiments. We took all this into account when drawing up detailed solutions for the coming 5-year period.

The fundamental principles and lines of the reform are no longer under discussion. We want to stabilize the rules governing the way in which the economy works so that they agree with the national socioeconomic plan for the years 1986-1990, for which the different options are now the subject of large-scale public discussion.

We have begun essentially to reorientate our economic relations toward the socialist countries.

This is a process which is not directed against anybody. What is more, a Poland strongly supported within the socialist community becomes a more attractive partner for other countries.

Further progress in our economy also depends on the normalization of commercial and financial relations with Western creditors. Positive signs are reaching us from many of them. But, on the other hand, dark clouds still hang over our relations with some other governments. Unfortunately, the French Government still belongs to this second group, although the number of members the group has is falling. Such a state of bilateral relations is unfavorable to Poland and also to France.

[Moreau] What is the present state of church-state relations in Poland?

[Jaruzelski] Allow me to refer to what happened in France. In your country, which was once known as "the church's eldest daughter," inevitable changes led to permanent consolidation of the progressive and humanist principles of separation of church and state and complete freedom of conscience and religion. These principles took root in your country in the second half of the 19th century. In Poland such changes, which are closely linked to the modern and rational nature of the state, have only been made within the time of the people's government, in other words in the past 40 years. In that case, why do some prominent people in France dream of a theocracy in Poland when they accept a secular state in France? What is more, they invoke "religious freedom" against us -- a freedom which is in fact not denied to anyone in Poland.

Establishing relations between the socialist state and the Roman Catholic Church and establishing bases for cooperation between them are not easy problems.

From the early days of People's Poland we have attached importance to the creation of broad political alliances. And today the representatives of all philosophical views are part of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. The state does not indulge in any discrimination based on citizens' personal attitudes toward religion.

No Dangerous Church-State Crisis

Moreover, practice has shown that this attitude to religion in no way prejudges their political behavior nor determines their opinion on social and structural changes in our country. In 40 years socialist Poland has been built jointly by believers and nonbelievers.

Relations between the state and church have been very different according to the period. The majority of our nation's citizens are Roman Catholics. The PZPR is well aware that that is the situation and takes it very seriously. However, we cannot accept that religious beliefs should be used as tools of political struggle against the socialist state.

It is a fact that, in recent times, a section of the clergy has been unwilling to respect the principles of loyal cooperation drawn up over the years. We are observing the symptoms of militant clericalism aimed at calling into question the constitutional principles of the PPR. In some churches, the pulpits serve as political platforms. Some church halls are used for antistate activities.

This is particularly unfortunate since the Roman Catholic church in Poland has enjoyed particularly favorable conditions for its pastoral activity. It has a very large number of priests, a structured and developed organization, and material wealth. For instance, in 1984 almost nine times as many priests were ordained in Poland as in France.

The Catholic church has 15,000 places of worship. More than 1,000 churches, in other words more than in all the other European countries, are now being built in Poland where, however, there are not enough houses, schools, and creches.

The church has more than 21,000 Sunday schools. It organizes ceremonies and mass pilgrimages. A developed network of schools, especially secondary schools, including a private Catholic university, belongs to it. And these establishments enjoy the same rights as the state schools. The church publishes 89 magazines. All these facts, although incomplete, illustrate the position of the church in Poland fairly clearly.

Despite the existence of different problems, it is not true that relations between the church and state are experiencing a dangerous crisis at present. The majority of the clergy carry out their mission in the spirit of the constitutional principles. Regular meetings between government and episcopate representatives take place in the framework of a joint commission. Christians have every chance to play a full part in political and social life; they are represented in the Sejm and in the public authorities. The chairman of a Catholic association is deputy premier. The Polish ambassador to Paris is also a Catholic.

All the right conditions exist for adaptation of the Roman Catholic church to life in a socialist state to continue without disruption. However, this requires much more effort.

[Moreau] There has been a great deal of talk about Father Popieluszko's murder?

[Jaruzelski] An energetic and efficient inquiry made it possible to discover Father Popieluszko's murderers very quickly. Their deed was publicly condemned in very strong terms, in accordance with the law. We proved that the principle of equality for all in the eyes of the law is and will be consistently observed. All the lies spread against us in this connection can only bear witness to the exceptional intensification of ill-will toward us.

I would just like to add that we are at present seeing many cases of murder committed in the capitalist countries for political reasons, murders whose authors have never been discovered.

Last October our party's Central Committee considered measures to be taken at various levels to strengthen socialist legality. Very few of those important decisions were brought to the knowledge of French opinion. However, I would like to assure our French Communist comrades that Poland is not, has not been, and will not be a country in which the law is not respected. Any violation of the law, whoever commits it, will always receive the response required by the law.

CORPUS CHRISTI CELEBRANTS PROTEST GDANSK TRIAL

AU061653 Paris AFP in English 1649 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, June 6 (AFP) -- A crowd estimated at nearly 50,000 people celebrated Corpus Christi here today amid expressions of support for three leaders of the banned Polish trade union Solidarity standing trial for alleged political offenses.

In a sermon read during an open-air mass outside St. Brigitte Cathedral here, Gdansk Bishop Tadeusz Goclowski clearly signalled his disapproval of the trial of Bogdan Lis, Adam Michnik and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, who face a possible five-year jail term on charges of heading TKK and troubling public order, the clandestine section of the banned union. [sentence as received]

The three were arrested February 13 in a Gdansk apartment during a meeting attended by Solidarity chief Lech Walesa, and which had been called to draw up a response to government imposed price hikes.

"The church does not get involved in political struggles, but it cannot remain indifferent in the face of the social situation (in Poland) and will continue to proclaim that neither trials, nor repression can falsify the truth," said Bishop Goclowski.

The crowd, estimated by Western correspondents at nearly 50,000 packed the square outside the cathedral. Large streamers fluttering in the wind read: "Blessed are those who suffer and are persecuted for the defense of justice" or "Solidarity with hope leads us to victory."

The huge crowd earlier marched several hundred meters (yards) to St. Brigitte Cathedral, as thousands of residents of the area lined the route, many flashing the victory sign, the symbol of allegiance to Solidarity. After the ceremony, participants chanted pro-Solidarity slogans and later dispersed peacefully at the request of father Henryk Jankowski, confessor of Mr. Walesa, the winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize.

Unlike on previous occasions, Mr. Walesa, himself a fervent Catholic, did not attend the ceremony due to a minor ailment.

Tens of thousands of Roman Catholics also attended a mass said by Polish Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp in Warsaw. In his sermon, the primate called on the church and all believers "to remain vigilant regarding human rights and social justice issues." "Despite the threats which often hang over these rights and which inspire fear, there is no reason to panic or exaggerate the danger as we must be confident in the strength of the nation, which is ready to make sacrifices," he added.

WALESA SENDS MESSAGE TO PARIS RIGHTS FORUM

PM061217 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Jun 85 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Lech Walesa: France Is the Natural Place for Such a Debate"]

[Text] In a message sent to the participants in the international colloquium on freedom and human rights, Lech Walesa said in particular: "I would like to express to you my hopes and those of my compatriots, while saying nothing which might offend anyone. I wonder whether it is possible to speak the truth without making enemies. Even the word 'solidarity', which in my country has the flavor of bread and freedom, has its enemies."

"I belong to a people and a generation," Mr Walesa added, on which world war placed a tragic stamp.... Before the eyes of the world the most abominable crime was perpetrated against the human race -- the planned and organized extermination of the Jews. It was a crime against the people of Israel whose blood, sweat, and tears had mingled with those of the Poles over the centuries to feed the land in my country.... The memory of the last war makes it imperative for us to think and act for a world without war and without outrages against peoples. It also makes it essential for us to remember that the crimes perpetrated in that war were attributable to something very specific -- the totalitarian system which built its empire of evil by trampling on human rights and the rights of peoples."

Referring to the situation in his country, Mr Walesa said: "Poland's history in recent decades shows the difficult and painful process of unfulfilled aspirations and broken promises, but also that of hopes which are still alive.

These hopes are based on the deep conviction that something depends on the people, that the Poles have a right to national life, that the workers have the right to have an independent organization." "Men who are denied the right to jointly determine their own country's future," the Solidarity leader added, "cannot be regarded as full members of the great supranational community."

In conclusion, Mr Walesa said: "I would like to say how pleased I am that this meeting devoted to freedoms and human rights is taking place in France. It is the natural place for such a debate. It also gives me the opportunity to recall that the historic ties between the Polish and French people have been based on a common love of freedom and on respect for the pluralism of ideological lines.... I send my warm wishes to all those taking part in this meeting. I would like to mention three names in particular: Mother Theresa of Calcutta, Professor Andrey Sakharov, and Monsignor Desmond Tutu."

JARUZELSKI, MIODOWICZ DISCUSS OPZZ POWERS, STATUS

LD061619 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The most important issues of the trade union movement and its position and powers were discussed in a lengthy conversation between Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Alfred Miodowicz, National Trade Union Accord chairman. They reviewed the implementation of proposals and postulates submitted during trade unionists' nationwide meetings. They evaluated activities aimed at improving the conditions of health and safety at work. They also spoke about preparations for this year's holiday season. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Alfred Miodowicz devoted much attention to trade union proposals on accelerating housing construction.

CZYREK STATEMENT ON ROLE OF INTELLIGENTSIA

AU041404 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 May 85 p 5

[Text] PAP -- In connection with Wednesday's session of the Resolutions and Motions Commission, convoked at the Ninth Plenum of the Central Committee of the PZPR, a PAP reporter asked the commission chairman, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek for a statement.

Today's meeting, said J. Czyrek, was, with the participation of invited guests, of a working character and was connected with the implementation of recommendations contained in a resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. The commission realizes how great the responsibility is that devolves upon it, and what expectations have been formed about it, for instance during the meetings and discussions in party organizations and academic circles following the Ninth Plenum of the Central Committee of the PZPR. It is self-evident that we want to work systematically at consolidating the positive phenomena and processes which emerged in the course of preparations for the plenum and which became more intense after the plenum discussions ended.

There are concrete tasks facing us -- care about taking and implementing conclusions stemming directly from ninth plenum material, and also preparing a long-term program for implementation of the resolution that the Politburo will present to the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. Out of a desire to carry out these tasks as quickly and effectively as possible, there arose the idea of convoking the conclusion's first session two weeks after the ninth plenum in order to determine the main assumptions behind preparatory work, concrete tasks, and the form that the commission's work would take.

The discussion at today's meeting was lively and had many threads to it, most characteristic of which was the keen awareness of all the commission's members that nothing of the plenum's output should be wasted. We have at our disposal a valuable package of conclusions in the material released by the Politburo prior to the plenum and in the forum report, summary and discussions. These conclusions are of a general character and concern all sections of the intelligentsia, and there are postulates of more specific nature, matters which can and sometimes will be solved quickly, as well as long-term problems. All the conclusions have already been systematized provisionally. Now, and this is our task, we must subject them to detailed analysis in order to make possible their realization, to define precisely the powers and responsibility of concrete institutions, and to established a precise time frame for activities.

In its work our commission intends to confirm the fact that the problem of the intelligentsia's place and tasks in the socialist development of Poland is not an exhausted and closed subject after the 19th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee, but is one of the most important currents of party activity and its organizations and cells, activity which is harnessed closely to a line of accord and reform, a line of socialist renewal. We are also convinced, said the PZPR Central Committee secretary, that, just as in the period preceding the plenum and during plenum discussions, the concrete activities of the Resolutions and Motions Commission will be the best way of integrating the intelligentsia and its increasing social and professional activity into the service of the country.

ALCOHOLISM, DIFFICULTIES IN TREATMENT NOTED

LD052000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Last year we spent Z616 billion on alcohol. Over 66 percent of it was spent on vodka and other spirits. While assessing implementation of the law on upbringing in sobriety and combating alcoholism, a national conference of activists of the Social Anti-Alcoholic Committee has drawn attention to the fact that the law does not meet expectations.

There are continuing difficulties in treatment of alcoholics who want to give up the habit, and drinking alcohol in the workplace is tolerated One in every four crimes committed in Poland is by a person under the influence of alcohol.

Participants in the meeting said that efforts should be made to reduce the demand for alcohol. Sobriety and not the so-called culture of drinking should determine the culture of customs.

KOIVISTO CONTINUES VISIT, TOURS ARGES COUNTY

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU051937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/6/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu gave an official dinner in honour of President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland, and of Mme Tellervo Koivisto, on June 5. Members of the Romanian State Council and government as well as heads of central institutions, mass and public organizations, representatives of the scientific and cultural life participated. The officials accompanying the Finnish president on his Romanian visit attended.

During the dinner President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mauno Koivisto proposed toasts that were followed with interest and punctuated with applause. The dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony Held

AU061439 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1113 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/6/1985 -- On Thursday morning, the president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, laid a floral wreath at the memorial to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and the homeland's liberty, for socialism. The ceremony was attended by Romanian officials and the officials accompanying the guest on his Romanian visit.

A military guard presented arms. The national anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Finland were played. At the end of the ceremony, a minute's silence was kept. Then, the monument's rotonda was visited.

Tours Arges County

AU061832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/6/1985 -- On June 6 Finnish President Mauno Koivisto and his wife Tellervo Koivisto accompanied by the other Finnish officials visited the County of Arges. The Finnish head of state was also accompanied by Ioan Totu, Romanian deputy prime minister, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other Romanian officials.

At the headquarters of the county people's council the distinguished guests were presented the economic and social development of the zone. They visited the car-manufacturing enterprise of Pitesti and the Stefanesti viticultural research and production station.

The Finnish president appreciated the achievements of the collectives working in those units and wished them success in their activity.

The chairman of the county people's council gave a luncheon in honour of President Mauno Koivisto. The same day, in the afternoon the guests returned to Bucharest.

Receives Diplomatic Corps

AU061830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/6/1985 -- Thursday afternoon Finnish President Mauno Koivisto received the heads of diplomatic mission accredited in Romania, talking with them in a cordial atmosphere. Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, attended. The Finnish officials accompanying the distinguished guest on his Romanian visit participated.

DASCALESCU, GAINUSE, RECEIVE POLISH VICE PREMIER

AU061852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/6/1985 -- Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, received on June 6 Zenon Komender, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who visited Romania. Warm salutes were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the decisive role of the summit dialogue in the upward course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples and the determination was expressed to work for the further development of the Romanian-Polish relations on multiple planes. The possibilities existing of the development of the bilateral collaboration in the economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other domains of mutual interest were stressed.

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Talks concluded in Bucharest the same day between Alexandrina Gainuese, deputy prime minister, and the deputy prime minister of the Polish People's Republic. They established ways of action for the intensification of the collaboration between the two countries in tourism, health protection and housing construction, as well as for the expansion and diversification of bilateral goods exchanges.

CEAUSESCU MEETS COLOMBIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU061851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/6/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received, on June 6, a Colombian parliamentary delegation led by Jose Antonio Name Teran, president of the Senate and of the National Congress of Colombia, now on a visit to Romania. Abel Francisco Carbonell, Gustavo Antonio Dajer Chadid and Zamir Eduardo Silva Amin, senators, are members of the delegation. The chief delegate voiced Colombia's high valuation for President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity at the service of the country's manysided progress, of the ideals of peace and cooperation of all the world peoples.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of salute from President Belisario Betancur Cuartas, his country's parliament and the Colombian people. President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed Colombia's president, the Colombian parliament and friendly pepole his salute, the salute of the Grand National Assembly and of the Romanian people.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the fine Romanian-Colombian relations of friendship were evoked and the wish was expressed to work to intensify the economic cooperation between the two countries, to set it on a stable, lasting foundation, to the mutual benefit. Stress was laid on the important contribution parliaments and parliamentarians could make to the further expansion of cooperation between Romania and Colombia, to the settlement of major contemporary issues. Current international issues were also approached.

President Nicolae Ceausescu showed concern over the high tension in the international life, underscored that everything possible be done to stop the arms race, to pass on to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament above all, to resume the policy of detente, understanding and cooperation, to safeguard the world peace. Emphasis was placed on the importance of stepping up efforts for the elimination of the threat and use of force from the international life, the settlement of all conflicts and disputes among states only by political means, by negotiations.

In connection with the situation in Latin America, in Central America in particular, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that each people's right to decide its own fate, without any outside interference, should be observed and highlighted the contribution the Contadora Group could make to the settlement of the situation in that region.

Reference was made to the significance of a global solution to underdevelopment related problems -- including the developing countries' foreign debts -- of the establishment of a new international economic order based on relations of fully equality and equity, on mutual advantage.

BRIEFS

WORK ON NUCLEAR PLANT -- Bucharest AGERPRES 1/6/85 -- Work is proceeding at a fast pace on Romania's first nuclear power station at Cernavoda, a Danube town port. Concreting has been stepped up 8,000cu.m more concrete was placed in May than in April) and the No 2 reactor dome is now being cast. This huge structure (a giant cylinder 50m in diametre) has required new solutions: it was cast in only 19 days (down from 21 for the first unit). The first nuclear-power plant in Romania, the one at Cernavoda is known be part of a system comprising several such units located in various parts of the country . The station is scheduled to have five 700-megawatt reactors. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1040 GMT 1 Jun 85 AU]

SHIPBUILDING RESULTS -- Bucharest AGERPRES 30/5/0985 -- Last year the Romanian shipyards built more than 700,000dwt worth of crafts. Compared to 1950 the volume of construction doubled until 1965 and went up 21 times until 1980. Currently the country's nine yards offer a range of more than 100 types of ships of which 70 are new or updated. Save for several types of ships ordered by foreign buyers to be built after special blueprints, all the crafts made by the Romanian industry are the result of local thinking. Shipyards on the Danube and by the Black Sea are currently building, according to plans designed by experts of the Galati Institute for Naval Research and Design, ships ranging from small river-going ones up to 150,000 dwt tankers. At present experts are designing Romania's larger bulk carrier (165,000 dwt) and finished [as received] the blueprints of 12,000dwt ferry-boat, as well as of 5,000, 35,000 and 85,000dwt tankers. They also work on a project -- the most complex they have developed so far -- for a 400-500 passenger vessel to cruise the Mediterranean. The wide range of vessels designed and built over the last two decades, the construction of deep-sea drilling platforms, the construction of ferry-boats and of the passenger vessel prove tellingly the ability of the Romanian designers and the great technological capacity of the Romanian shipbuilding industry. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0934 GMT 30 May 85 AU]

FRANCE GRANTS DEBT RESCHEDULING CREDIT

LD061708 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Paris, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- Talks were held in Paris today between a French Government delegation and a delegation of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] on rescheduling the principal of Yugoslavia's debt to France which falls due between 1 January 1985 and 15 May 1985. The talks ended with the signing of an interstate agreement under which France has granted a Fr900 million rescheduling credit to Yugoslavia.

By signing the agreement the FEC has started to meet its obligations as outlined by the recently signed multilateral agreement with 16 developed countries and Kuwait. Today's agreement was signed by Jean de Rosen, deputy treasury director in the Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Budget, on behalf of France, and by Nikola Jelic, director in the Federal Secretariat for Finances, on behalf of the FEC.

STATEMENT RELEASED ON CHANCELLOR KOHL'S VISIT

LD061923 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- At the end of the official visit to the SFRY by FRG Federal Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl, the following Yugoslav statement has been released in Belgrade this evening.

"At the invitation of the president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, paid an official return visit to the SFRY from 4 to 6 June 1985. In addition to his stay in Belgrade, Chancellor Kohl also visited the SR of Slovenia.

In the course of his visit Chancellor Kohl held extensive talks with his hostess Milka Planinc, FEC president, and had meetings with Radovan Vlajkovic, SFRY Presidency president, and Ilijaz Kurtesi, SFRY Assembly president. In addition, separate talks were also held between Ljubomir Baban, FEC member, and Dieter von Wuerzen, state secretary in the FRG Ministry of Economics, and between Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Andreas Meyer-Landrut, state secretary in the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The talks centered on topical bilateral and international issues. During his visit to Slovenia, Chancellor Kohl had talks with France Popit, president of the Presidency of the SR Slovenia, and Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Slovene Executive Council.

During all the talks and meetings, which were held in an open and constructive atmosphere, an extensive and comprehensive exchange of views was conducted about the most important bilateral and international subjects, including some outstanding issues and difficulties affecting bilateral relations.

Both sides assessed positively the state of bilateral relations and cooperation and stressed their resolution to expand and diversify them. Support was expressed for political contacts and dialogues to continue at all levels, which, both sides agreed, are of much wider importance. In this context the FEC president has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to the FRG.

Particular attention was devoted to issues in the economic-financial sphere. Both sides stressed an interest in removing the trade imbalance not by reducing the Yugoslav share but by further increasing it. It was also emphasized that the higher forms of cooperation, and joint ventures in third markets should have a greater role in the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries. The two sides expressed a belief that changes in appropriate Yugoslav regulations will contribute to a faster and bolder development of this cooperation. While examining the problem dealing with Yugoslav-EEC relations both sides noted that it is in their joint interest to overcome these problems as soon as possible in a way that takes into account the need to further strengthen Yugoslav exports and enhance prospects for the development of relations and cooperation with the EEC, as well as for bilateral cooperation with new members.

During the talks concerning financial relations, Chancellor Kohl positively assessed, the SFRY's success achieved so far in the field of economic stabilization and repeated the interest of the FRG, as its important economic partner, in contributing, both on a bilateral level and within the framework of international agreements, to the speedier recovery of its economic situation.

Proceeding from the joint assessment, according to which Yugoslav citizens doing temporary work in the FRG represent an important factor in the effort to bring the two countries closer to each other, political support was given in view of resolving all the questions of their status and work, as well as making it easier for them to find employment on returning to the SFRY.

Special attention was devoted to the problem of the activities of Yugoslav emigre extremist groups in the FRG that are jeopardizing bilateral relations. The two sides agreed that this question should be tackled and resolved within the framework of joint efforts to preserve and further consolidate the stability of bilateral relations and mutual respect and trust.

The largest part of the talks on international issues was devoted to East-West relations and disarmament, the situation in Europe and the CSCE process, the problems of development and relations between the North and the South, some current hotbeds of crisis, as well as the activity of the Nonaligned Movement. Stress was laid on the importance of surmounting obstacles to detente and support was given to the process of renewing contacts and dialogue between the East and the West, especially in view of inter-European relations. In this connection the two sides expressed their joint wish for progress in the Geneva talks and in European meetings, and particularly the Stockholm conference. They pointed out the need to maintain balance on the lowest possible level. Chancellor Kohl stressed the constructive role of a group of neutral and nonaligned countries and this conference and in the CSCE process on a wider scale. Both sides pointed to the important role European countries could play in restoring the climate of mutual trust, enhancing dialogue, and general European cooperation. In the exchange on North-South relations a great similarity of views was manifested with regard to the interdependence between the problem of world economy and the need to invest urgent and concrete efforts in order to reduce tension in this area of international relations, thus paving the way for the process of a fundamental dialogue on a number of acute questions regarding the status and development of underdeveloped countries.

In connection with the development in the Middle East the two sides expressed anxiety over the prolonged crisis in this region and stressed the need for a political solution to the existing problems. The Yugoslav side briefed the German side on the present activities of the Nonaligned Movement aimed at surmounting the critical tension in international relations and resolving the key political and economic problems.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1725 GMT on 6 June reports that "West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl left Yugoslavia this evening after an official visit to our country."]

SERBIA SAWP PRESIDENT ON POLITICAL CHANGES

LD062228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Leskovac, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- Speaking to the political aktiv of Leskovac municipality about the changes in the political system and SAWP's tasks, Bogdan Trifunovic, president of the Serbia Republic SAWP Conference said, among other things, that our ideopolitical point of departure, of our self-managing socialist democracy, was our resolute opposition to and dissociation from those political ideas whose goal it is to take advantage of the present situation and either redirect us toward solutions that would lead to a multiparty system or would force us to adhere to some elements of the classic one-party system.

There is no need, Trifunovic said, to try to prove that our recent political practice and certain normative solutions have made a considerable contribution to a faster settlement of our economic problems. However, all we do is to talk about those problems that everybody is familiar with -- our divisions, various walls dividing sociopolitical communities, the absence of a united Yugoslav market, and so on.

Speaking about some issues of the provinces' status, Bogdan Trifunovic said: "By solving this issue we would find the way out of the situation whereby arguments about and differences over the interpretation of the Constitution or this or that norm emerge every time attempts are made to adopt certain legal and other measures. This, of course, has an adverse effect on sound political relations within the republic and on the way the republic is discharging its functions. By calling for these principles to be realized, the LC in no way questions the status of the socialist autonomous provinces but rather points to the political need for this aspect of the provinces' identity -- the fact that they are the SR of Serbia -- to be reflected in practice in the way we have so far failed to achieve."

The LC, the SAWP, and other sociopolitical organizations have an important role to play in efforts to carry out this task, Bogdan Trifunovic said addressing the Leskovac municipality political aktiv, which dealt with the changes in the political system and SAWP's tasks.

BELOVSKI SPEAKS ON BALKAN NEIGHBORLINESS

AU062026 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Delcevo, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- As part of the traditional Yugoslav festival, Goce Days, which is being held in Delcevo, a large people's meeting was held today, attended by several thousand citizens and working people of eastern Macedonia, as well as by distinguished sociopolitical, scientific,and cultural workers from the republic and the rest of the country, and a delegation of the twin commune of Svetozarevo. Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of Goce Days, spoke about the revolutionary work of great Macedonian ideologist Goce Delcev and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

We won victory over fascism and nazism in this Balkan area by being united and on the basis of the revolutionary platform of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia headed by Comrade Tito, Belovski said. In the most difficult days of mankind, the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities accepted the call of the party, rose in armed uprising, and wrote the most glorious pages of the national liberation struggle and revolution and the creation of new Yugoslavia.

Speaking about the development of good-neighborly relations as a factor of political stability in the Balkan peninsula, Belovski said among other things that our sincere wishes for the development of good-neighborly relations, friendship, and trust cannot bypass the existing historical realities and open problems. History will put the burden of heavy responsibility on the contemporary political actors in the Balkans because they are a slave to unspent passions, nationalist and great-state interests and ambitions, and because they are unable to show sufficient wisdom so that they may objectively perceive and solve existing problems.

The closing of Goce Days was enriched by the launching of a volume on "Self-Management in the Macedonian Revolution," and a scientific gathering.

MEDIA COUNCIL DISCUSSES SELECTION, ELECTS OFFICERS

LD062316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1801 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Program Council of the Belgrade Radio and Television has endorsed the main attitudes of a survey on the long-term development of radio and television in Yugoslavia. Members of the council consider that more consistent orientations in view of some aspects of development are necessary, particularly with regard to the urgent need for greater unity in our radio transmission system. This is the main prerequisite for the faster development of Yugoslav radio and television, which would otherwise lag behind the others.

The Program Council adopted the assessment of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Serbia Assembly and a report on presenting foreign television programs on our television. One-quarter of all the programs transmitted by Belgrade television consist of foreign-made broadcasts and films, which, according to the council, is an optimum amount. However, the problem lies in the quality of the program and this particularly applies to the foreign film repertoire.

The council concluded that it was necessary to enhance the criteria for selecting foreign broadcasts. Basic criteria should be the artistic level and social progressiveness of foreign films and programs. Television productions from all the parts of the world, particularly from the nonaligned countries, should be represented in a more uniform manner.

Due to the expiry of the mandates of Radovan Pantovic, president of the Program Council of Belgrade Radio and Television, and his deputy, Miroslav Cangalovic, Zika Radojlovic, member of the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium, was elected as the new president and Dr Slobodan Z. Markovic, president of the Serbia cultural and educational community, his deputy.

DIZDAREVIC SPEAKS AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD070135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1837 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- "MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA is a review that started and developed in keeping with Tito's foreign-political line of authentic and independent development, outside foreign influences and existing models for world communication," Dimce Belovski, LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary and president of MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA's publishing council, said today in the International Press Center in Belgrade at the celebration marking this renowned review's 35th anniversary.

Speaking before the group of eminent sociopolitical, public, and cultural workers, Dimce Belovski pointed out that the paper was started as far back as 1950, by the decision of the Yugoslav Communist Party's highest leading body with the aim of spreading the truth about our country and contributing to efforts to secure wide international support for preserving the gains of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution. "Those were the glorious and difficult times of the Trieste crisis, when Yugoslavia had to defend with all of its power its national sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right to its legitimate ethnic boundaries in keeping with Tito's slogan 'We do not want what belongs to others and we will not give what is ours'." "We live in a pluralistic world," Belovski underlined, "with a large number of different international factors. We are not the object but the subject, exerting a very strong influence. We are a small country that carries out a global policy."

The formal celebration was attended by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, SAWPY Federal Conference president, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Aleksandar Petkovic, deputy federal secretary for information, numberous scientific workers, Yugloslav diplomats, and journalists.

ECONOMIC S&T TALKS HELD WITH UKRAINIAN

Meets With Srebric

LD061311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- Borislav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, who is also the chairman of the Yugoslav part of the international Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, today received Aleksandr Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, who is heading the Ukrainian delegation currently visiting the SR of Croatia. During a long, cordial, and friendly conversation, which was attended by Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the SR of Croatia, and Niklay Rodionov, the USSR ambassador to the SFRY, they considered a number of topical questions in the field of economic cooperation between the two countries, with particular reference to economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the SR of Croatia and the Ukrainian SSR.

Received by Dolanc

LD061410 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium today received Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, who is visiting our country at the invitation of Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Croatia.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, they exchanged views on bilateral relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the successful development of relations, which were characterized by the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. They drew particular attention to the importance of economic cooperation, which had followed a constant upward trend in recent years and showed the significance the two countries attached to this form of relations. During their talks they stressed the two countries' interest in further comprehensive development and cooperation and emphasized that meetings of this kind contributed to this goal.

The talks, which were attended by Nikolay Rodionov, the USSR ambassador to the SFRY, and other personages also dwelt on a number of topical international issues.

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS NETHERLANDS CP OFFICIAL

LD061350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1012 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received Ina Brouwer, member of the Netherlands Communist Party leadership and member of the Netherlands parliament, who is visiting our country with a Netherlands parliamentary delegation at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly.

During a long, friendly conversation they talked about the two parties' activities in the domestic and international fields, with particular reference to activity in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Both sides favorably assessed cooperation between the LCY and the Netherlands Communist Party and expressed the desire to continue to develop and promote it and thus contribute to friendship between our countries and peoples.

DIZDAREVIC SCHEDULED TO VISIT EGYPT 8-9 JUNE

LD061437 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, is to pay a visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt on 8 and 9 June 1985. Dizdarevic goes to Cairo at the invitation of the Egyptian foreign minister, Dr Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

BRIEFS

BOSNIA-HERGCEGOVINA LC PRESIDENT-- The Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovia on 27 May reelected Mato Andric president of the Central Committee. Ugljesa Uzelac was elected a member of the LCY Central Committee from Bosnia-Hercegovina. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 May 85 p 4 AU]

RADIO STATIONS -- The Yugoslav radio broadcasting system is composed of 8 main republican and provincial radio broadcasting orga[illegible]ations associated in Yu[illegible]oslav Radio and Television and of 210 local radio stations, [illegible]h on the average bro[illegible]cast 4 hours a day. [Excerpt] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Cr[illegible]tan 24 May 85 p 9 AU]